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IMMIGRANT LABORERS.

The "Club da Lavoura" of Taubaté, province of São Paulo, has been studying the question of employing immigrants in the place of slave laborers, and has arrived at the sage conclusion that the effort has thus far resulted in failure, that it is a grievons burden upon the public treasury, and that it does not meet the exigencies of the present phase of the labor question. A committee appointed by the club to study the question concludes that "The substitution of slave labor by foreign immigrants is thrown completely into confusion, and that twenty years of painful experience has made us recognize that foreign emigration to Brazil has been an abyss for public moneys, because the heaviest and perhaps the most unfruitful item in our budgets has been "immigration and colonization." And for this there have been imposed the heaviest imposts upon agriculture and commerce, whose only results have been the scandalous waste of the public moneys and the most bare-faced patronage for displaying abroad a vitality which we do not possess, although nature has bestowed upon us riches of unqualified value."

With so just a cause for complaint it is a matter for deep regret that the planters of Taubaté have gone so far nstray both in their determination of the cause, and in their conclusions. They are perfectly right in condemning the excessive appropriations of public money in behalf of "immigration and colonization, "and they are equally right in denouncing the many questionable uses to which that money has been put. But does that warrant the conclusion that there is something inherently wrong in immigration, and that the substitution of the slave by free immigrant is a mistaken quest? Can any logical conclusion against foreign immigration be drawn from any one colonization enterprise which has thus far been attempted in Brazil, outside of the three southern provinces? On the contrary, may we not conclude from the misuse of appropriations, and the vicious policy pursued both in the acquirement of colonists and in their after treatment, that all the evils and burdens are owing rather to the system employed than to the legitimate enterprise itself?

No arguments are necessary to prove to our Paulista friends that great good has grown out of this one agency all through the world. It has been a source of incalculable wealth and prosperity to the United States, to Canada, to Australia, to the Platine republics, in fact to every country where its course has been unchecked and unrestricted. It has led to the settlement of vast tracts of uncultivated, uninhabited lands, to the building up of cities, to the creation of railways, canals and other agencies of substantial development, and to the formation of numberless communities who willingly take upon themselves, the responsibilities and burdens of the new government and who in good time become its staunchest defenders. these results spring naturally from immigration, and when they do not appear we must look for the cause in the artificial check and restrictions imposed by the government,

though immigration may not produce precisely the same results in all countries, there can be no sweeping exception to the rule that its results are, in the main, beneficial and salutary.

Three of the prime causes of all the immigration failures in this country jealousy, intolerance, and slavery. Under such adverse influences no immigration or colonization enterprise could possibly prosper. Through the operations of the first the foreign immigrant has been denied equal political rights, he has been shut out from public position and advancement, and he has been made to feel at every step that his coming was permitted rather than welcomed, and that his service was for the sole benefit of the Brazilian people rather than for the improvement of his own social and political position. In every sense of the term he has been made to feel that his position was an inferior one, and that it was design of the country to keep it so. This feeling may not have been warranted in all cases, but one needs only to look over the special laws enacted for the government of colonists, and upon the unjust treatment to which they have been again and again subjected, to find full warrant for it.

Under the operations of the second-and it is one of very great importance to the emigrant classes of northern Europe—the religious beliefs of the foreigner have been largely restricted and his social status has been made insecure and unsatisfactory. It matters not what his religious belief may be, or how erroneous it may be deemed by others; to him it is sacred, and above all other considerations. Such people have often sacrificed home, country, even their lives, for the sake of their religion—thus placing it above every other relation and circumstance of life. They feel it to be a matter between themselves and their Creator, a matter with which no law, nor government, nor social institution has any right to mcddle. With such a feeling-and the lower the station in life the stronger and deeper is the sentiment-it could not be otherwise than that these people would be repelled from Brazil. Theoretically, there is and has been religious toleration here; but practically it has been toleration only in name. The toleration which permits other religions only under humiliating restrictions, which shuts them out from positions of public trust, which fails to punish acts of oppression and violence, and which denies legal status to their acts, is certainly not the toleration which the North European seeks, and which he demands. The one ecclesiastical decision in this country some years ago which permitted an apostate colonist to renounce his Protestant wife and to marry a Catholic woman, on the ground that the church does not recognize the validity of Protestant marriages, did incalculable harm to the best phase of European immigration-and justly so! In Rio Grande to-day there are hundreds of families whose legal standing is doubtful through what the law terms irregular or illegal marriages. The good faith of the contracting parties is unquestioned; rather than upon the institution itself. Al- the fault lies solely with the wretched sys-

tem which was adopted to meet the demands of non-Catholic colonists, without giving too great an offense to the church. This intolerance of religions other than that established by law is a serious obstacle in the way of free immigration.

Under the operations of the third cause for the failure of immigration-that of slavery-there has been more than sufficient reason for the results which the Tanbaté planters lament. Out of this institution the world over has grown so many evils and abuses, not only with relation to the slaves themselves, but to almost every social and economic institution with which it has been brought in contact, that it could not be otherwise than an insuperable obstacle in the way of free immigrant labor. The slave and the immigrant laborer can not work side by side except under conditions highly disadvantageous to the latter. Where slavery exists there can be no just treatment of the free laborer. The work of his hands is degraded because it is the work of slaves, and his condition, treatment, and future are therefore but a step removed from those of the bondsmen. The proof of all this can be found within the province of São Paulo, in the still existing law regulating and enforcing contracts, in the former treatment of colonists, and in the treatment still accorded them. The sentiment regarding them is still further illustrated in the remedies advocated by the Tanbaté club, in which compulsory measures are advocated for compelling the idle classes of the country to work. It would even have the persistent idler whipped, and driven to his work like a refractory slave.

With such obstacles in the way, and with such sentiments to guide and govern it, is it strange that immigration to Brazil has not prospered? When there are so many countries granting more and better privileges to which the emigrant can go, is it strange that he either does not come to Brazil, or is greatly dissatisfied when he does come? Our Taubaté friends should not deceive themselves in this matter; for it is only through a just appreciation of this question that the evils which afflict it can be eradicated. They should understand that new legislation without a radical reform in the old will not afford a remedy; and they should then understand that all these measures must be supplemented by still another change in the unwritten laws of There must be no degradasociety itself. tion attached to manual labor, and no restrictions upon the laborer. There must be perfect equality before the law, and a just estimate of every man's worth independent of his avocation.

The import of coffee into the United States in 1879.80 amounted in value to \$60,360,769 while in 1870-71 it was only \$30,992,869.

THE demand for laborers in the United States is so great that the unusual influx of immigrants meets only a part of the demand. The superin-tendent of the immigrants labor bureau at Castle Garden, New York, says that he could find employment for 500 servants a day, if he had them, During the first six months of the year the bureau sent off 19,000 men and 5,000 women to fill applications for laborers from different parts of the country, and the applications are still coming in.

THE OESTE DE MINAS RAILWAY.

At the invitation of the chief engineer of "Oeste de Minas" railway, Dr. Joaquim M. R. de Lisbôa, the late Col. W. Milnor Roberts visited that line during the first days of July last, while on his way to the Rio das Velhas, for the purpose of examin ing the construction of the road and reporting upon the adaptability of its gauge to the requirements of this country. The following letter to Dr. Lisbôa relative to this road, has just been published by the company in connection with various notes and opinions upon the line :

BARROSO, July 3, 1881.

Mr. J. M. R. Lisbôa, C. E.,

Dear Sir:—Yesterday afternoon I had the pleasure to meet your chief of traffic, Snr. Dr. Paulo Freitas, at Sitio station, who took charge of us, placed us comfortably on the train of your narrow gauge line and brought us in less than two hours to this place, where we were kindly welcomed and hospitably entertained by himself and Mrs. Freitas

Understanding that you are expected here in a few days, I desire to leave this note for you, stating briefly my impressions of your 30-inch gauge railway, now in operation from Sitio to Barroso, and soon to be opened to S. João d'El-Rei, 100 kilometers from

We were accompanied by my friends Professor Derby and Sr. Washington d'Aguiar, attached to our commission, and also by Mr. Paist, an American recently arrived from the Baldwin Locomotive Works, who desired to see the working of the locomotive on this 30-inch gauge track. He is very much pleased with its performance.

We rode most of the way on the engine some in front and some in the cab, and I had an excellent opportunity of seeing the road, its location and construction, and also to note the behavior of the locomotive and train.

We travelled at the rate of 30 kilometers per hour, making the 40 kilometers including stops, in less than two hours. The line-as I expected to find-abounds with strong curves, which, in fact, are the chief means of economizing the cost of the construction, by fitting it to the contours of the country. I was particularly struck with the ease and entire absence of side-jolting with which the engine and cars traversed the track around these curves.

The grade lines, with a maximum of 2 per cent., and the curves are laid with remarkable precision throughout the 49 kilometers, and the entire track, without exception, is in first-rate order and exhibits unmistakeable evidence of experienced and careful management. (*)

The bridges, with stone abutments and trussed-timber superstructures, are amply strong and present a very neat appearance,

The culverts, so far I could see them, appear to be substantial and of sufficient capacity.

All the works appear to have been judiciously and economically planned; at the same time they are appropriate to the purposes for which they are designed.

The passenger cars are strong and neat, with sixteen separate comfortable seats in each. When, hereafter, the number of the passengers becomes materially greater, the holding capacity of these cars can be nearly doubled by introducing omnibus side-seats in place of the present turning seats.

I am satisfied also, that all of the cars passenger and others-can, if desired, be made one foot wider with perfect safety.

It is quite clear to me, that this narrowgauge track (2 It. 6) as an engineering work, is a complete success; and I have no doubt that the future business and moderate cost of running, under good management, wil prove it to be a success in all respects

I learn from Dr. Paulo Freitas that the whole cost, including stations, buldings, locomotives and cars, is only about 18 contos per kilometer; yet, much of the way, the line is located through a hilly, difficult region.

I am now more firmly than ever convinced that the introduction of narrow-gauge railways no wider than 30 inches-the gauge of your Oeste de Minas line - will in many parts of Brazil prove to be the most advantageous for the people and the government, as feeders for main, trunk railways, and also as local lines running to ports on the coast.

We have already in the United States a successful passenger and freight railway of 2 feet gauge. Such railways are of course not designed for great thoroughfares, or grand trunk lines; but they are fitting and economical adjuncts of traffic movements in their appropriate places.

My impression is, that when time shall have established the success of this narrowgauge line, and when its practical merits shall become generally known and understood, it will be the fore-runner of others, of no wider gauge, in many other places where there is no sufficient traffic to warrant the cons truction of costly lines.

Why should the people, anywhere, be saddled with a railway costing 60 to 80 contos or more per kilometer, when the business they have to offer will not pay the interest and the running expenses, and profit ?

Even supposing it might, in some localities, cost 30 -contos per kilometer, what is that compared to 60 or 80 contos or more, with much greater running expenses in carrying only a light traffic?

I sincerely hope that the result upon this line will exceed your anticipations.

With the kindest regards, I have the hon our to remain,

Your friend and obedient servant.

W. MILNOR ROBERTS

From the Diario de Santos, August 14.

COFFEE PROPAGANDA.

In our last review we pointed out the fitness of a competent representation of our province at the Rio coffee exposition where the representatives should ventilate not only the restricted coffee question but also all those referring to the prosperity of this culture, such as the question of railway tariffs, of export duties, of the substitution of agricultural labor and the measures necessary for the practical amplification of the rural credit system.

Let us now, in a few rough sketches and as far às is in our power, examine some points of these questions.

The question of railway tariffs has been much discussed lately in the press, and though at times partiality has been transparent, yet the proofs furnished demonstrate the necessity of reform. A railway tariff which is to satisfy all legitimate exigencies, must be not only clear and convenient for the public but also moderate and, principally, well proportioned or equitable

To accomplish a work of this kind it is therefore, necessary that all the interested elements assist in its organization. If, as has been done until now, it is left to some fiscal employees, conjointly with the administration of the railways, to manufacture the tariffs, it will infallibly happen that the former, disinterested and badly versed in the matter, will leave its organization to the latter who will always make it according to their liking and convenience; the result

will be certain excentricities like those pointed out some days ago by one of the principal papers of our province, when for the transport on 272 kilometers of railway, from Santos to Piracicaba, 729\$920 was paid on 1627 kilos of nitric acid, whose prime cost and transport by land and water from Germany to this port amounted to only 484\$040. The same disproportion with relerence to a great number o other articles, chiefly salt, an article of prime necessity.

It must also be considered that a tariff should not remain permanent; the rates on the various articles should be periodically revised so that it may not happen, as it has done until now, that coffee and cotton pay always the same freight although the intrinsic value varies from 6\$000 to 14\$000 per arroba for the former and from 5\$000 to 30\$000 for the latter.

To establish a rational tariff it seems to us necessary that all the interested parties, which are the fiscal, the administration of the railways, and the public, should cooperate, represented by delegates from commerce, industry and agriculture.

The fiscal, conjointly with the respective administrations, must state approximately the amount necessary for the dividend to the shareholders and for the expenses. The delegate, conjointly with the administrators, basing their calculation on the statistics of the previous traffic, must organize the tariff in which each category of merchandise is taxed according to its intrinsic value and the conveniences or necessities of consumption. In the adjustment of the sums necessary for the dividends the government must take into consideration that when the railways had not yet a safe future the shareholder had a right to a high dividend: to-day, when the capital of the same is perfectly guaranteed the interest must be more moderate; and we are certain that in the face of these considerations in favor of our agriculture. the S. Paulo shareholders will not shrink from the necessary sacrifices. From the capital required for expenses there must be eliminated what is not called for by necessitv.

In the adjustment of the tariff, for the transport of merchandise as well as passengers, the administrations of the railways should avail of their observations with reference to the expenses of locomotion and transfer; this combined with the indications from the delegates of the public, respecting the transport of passengers as well as the position of each class of merchandise of import and export in the goods tariff, will unite in itself all the elements for the production of a work which will be practical and satisfactory to all.

In the list of the competition which will be established during the next ten years between the various coffee-producing countries, our position will be definitely strengthened under the condition of all the elements with the fate of which the prosperity of coffee-culture is interwoven, if every one in his sphere would help to diminish the cost of production.

The tariffs, the origin of which dates from the epoch when the general prosperity admitted of certain liberty, are susceptible of retorm, in essence as well as in application, reductions having to be made which are absolutely necessary for the upholding of agriculture.

THE export of cotton piece goods from Great Britain to Brazil during the six months ending June 30 amounted to 91,670,300 yards, against 114,155,200 in the corresponding six months of The total export from Great Britain to al 1880. The total export from Great Britain to all countries, however, shows a large increase. As this trade covers an important and highly necessary class of goods, this falling off in the export to Brazil would indicate the existence of some depressing cause for a decreasing consumption.

THE FRUIT TRADE AT NEW ORLEANS

The New Orleans Times says that the last st ol the Mediterranean fleet having come in and discharged her cargo, it is now possible to give 's

There were sixteen steamships bringing each an average of 20,000 boxes of oranges and len making a total of 320,000 boxes by steamers, a to what came by sail, footing up a grand total of

The receipts the year before were six steamers and three sailing ships, bringing about 140,000 boxes, so that the present year's receipts show an increase of 200,000 boxes, while the parties conducting the business expect for the coming season which will open about Nov. 1, a further increa

In addition to these oranges and lemons, which are all from Italian ports, there are considerable receipts of Spanish fruits from Malaga and Almeria. imercial Enquirer

The above item is full of valuable suggestions, which should not be lost in Brazil. The United States consumes great quantities of tropical fruits, the cheap and quick railroad transportation permitting their shipment into all the distant interior localities of the country. At moderate prices the consumption of tropical fruits would be incalculable. If, therefore, it is possible to carry on so large a trade between New Orleans and Mediterranean ports in these products, and that too at a profit to all parties concerned, why is it not possible that Brazil should enjoy some of the benefits growing out of it. This country enjoys the advantage of producing spontaneously some of the choicest of fruits, and she enjoys at the same time the great advantage of nearness to the market. If it is possible to ship 340,000 boxes of oranges from Italy to New Orleans in one season, can not Brazil do as well? Is it not worth the effort to build up a trade in these products so that the trade of the country may be extended and new products be added to the list of exports?

As a rule Brazilian fruits are almost unknown in the United States. The delicious flavor of the Pernambuco and Campos pineapples, and the Bahia and Rio oranges are as yet unknown in the markets of New York and New Orleans. There is no trade in these unequalled fruits simply because no one knows anything about them. Were they once made known to the market, and were adequate provisions made for their shipment, there is no doubt whatever but that a highly profitable trade in them would follow which would be mutually profitable to both countries. Those who have been accustomed to the tough, fibrous oranges of the Mediterranean, or the small husky pineapples of the West Indies, could not fail to note the superiority of the Brazilian varieties, and would not fail to make a substantial expression of their preferences. There are assuredly very great possibilities in this line of trade, and if once established it could not fail to be a source of great profit to the country. Aside from the mere pecuniary returns, it would serve a highly beneficial purpose in giving diversity to the agricultural industries of the country, and in affording an outlet for the labors of a great multitude of small cultivators to whom the culture of coffee, sugar and tobacco is quite a practical impossibility. This industry depends largely, of course, upon improved transportation facilities, but these things grow hand in hand. The demand for Brazilian products must necessarily create a demand for improved means of transportation. The remedy for the one delect will surely grow out of the demands of the other. In every aspect of the question the effort is worthy of serious consideration and a thorough trial.

THE total number of immigrants arriving in United States during the year ending June 30, a was about .668,000, against 45,737 during preceding year. The largest number came Germany, the next from Canada, the next and Wales, and the next from Irel

^(*) I saw the locomotive that had been throw from the track in June, but it was not caused by any thing wrong in the engine. Such an accident might happen on any new line, of any gauge.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

A good winter is reported from the province of Rio Grande do Norte.

-An epidemic of small-pox and measles is raging in the village of Vianna, province of Maranhão.

-An epidemic of small-pox has broken out in the comarca of Ceará-mirim, province of Rio Grande do Norte.

-From the passage of the emancipation law of 1871 up to the 1st ult. there have been liberated in the province of Minas Geraes 1,308 slaves at an expenditure of 1,318,473\$988.

-An effort is now making to abolish the. "em preza funeraria" of Petropolis—an undertaker's monopoly which is felt to be a grievous burden by the residents of that city,

An assassination took place at a small place called Cahenga, near Santa Cruz, on the 28th ult. a man named Manuel José de Campos being shot by an individual whose name is not given.

-An assassination at Piracicaba on the night of the 21st ult. resulted in the killing of one Joac Queiroz by two brothers known as Joaquiin and Pedro. One of the assassins was captured.

-The president of Rio Grande do Norte has sened a supplementary credit of 3,802\$ for the postal service of that province, the imperial budget appropriations proving insufficient,

—The Gazeta of Mogy das Cruzes, São Paulo, of the 28th ult., relates that a man named Gabriel Antonio had just been stabbed and killed by his son in law at Aruja. The assassin was captured.

-The parish of Muritiba, Bahia, was the scene of a particide on the 18th ult., Constantino Pereira da Silva being stabbed and instantly killed by his son Francisco. The boy was captured in the act.

—The receipts of the Minas postal department during the fiscal year 1880-81 amounted to 95,000\$ and the expenditures to about 221,000\$. The province contains 290 postoffices and the mail service is carried on over 127 routes.

-An assassination took place at Batataes, Sac Paulo, on the evening of the 19th ult., a tailor named Eduardo Clemente Tavares being shot by Paulino Antonio Machado. The easily made his escape, it being nearly four hours before the police were ready to give pursuit.

-A new "city" called Ilheus was solemnly inaugurated in the province of Bahia on the 14th ult. The inauguration of anything generally means a beginning; therefore Ilheus begins half way up the ladder and without undergoing the pre-liminary stages of 'hamlet' and 'yillage.' The new 'city' is located on one of a group of four islands, the total population of which in 1872 was

-According to the relatorio of the president of Minas Geraes, presented to the provincial assembly on the 7th ult., the public debt of that province now amounts to 1,894,536\$, as follows, aside from rad way indebtedness:

Funded 6 per cent. apolices 1,327,000\$ Savings bank 7 per cent, loan 567,536 1.804.536\$

-A raid on a tribe of Indians residing on the Rio Pardo took place in the province of Bahia dur ing the latter part of July, resulting in the massacre of about two hundred of the Indians. The raiders of about two hundred of the indians. The radders are described as "some individuals of irregular life and questionable profession," who were assisted by "other Indians already civilized." A police inquiry is to be made into the disgraceful outrage, but it is doubtful whether any good result will spring from it.

-The election season in the province of Mar anhão—not to take the preparations for the enter-tainment into account—is to open on the 31st of October next with the election of deputies to the General Assembly. On the 6th of November following a triplicate list for senator will be chosen, and then on the 10th of November there will be a grand outburst in the election of provincial deputies. Such a thing as combining all these elec-tions into one seems to have been overlooked.

-A fatal accident took place on the 22nd ult on a plantation belonging to Dr. Antonio José Fernandes, near Valença. The wall of a coffee store house becoming dangerously weak, Dr. Fernandes went to the place with his carpenter and oversees to determine what repairs should be made. Severa to determine what repairs should be made. Of the coffee, after which he entered to examine the building. Immediately after the wall fell in, burying Dr. Fernandes, the carpenter, overseer and six slaves in the ruins. A large force of laborers was at once assembled, and the broken wall and coffee ar once assembled, and the broken above. Dr. Fer-nandes escaped with a broken leg, and the car-penter and two slave women with bruises more or less severe. The overseer and four slaves—three women and one man—were dead before assistance reached them.

-The city of Campos has a registered voting population of only 698.

—The July receipts of the Ceará custom house mounted to 182,735\$039.

—The July receipts of the Maranhão custor ouse amounted to 240,414\$463.

-The late Barão de Alfié, of Itabira, Minas Geraes, bequeatlied their freedom to 200 slaves.

-A literary club has been organized at Bragança, São Paulo, whose members are all slaves.

-The Diario of Sorocaba, São Paulo, says that tannery is under construction in that city, the macoming from the United States,

-The Santos custom house paid over to the cor-espondent of the Banco do Brazil between June, 1879, and August, 1881, the sum of 11, 100,000\$

According to a local sheet of Itatiba, São Paulo, the coffee crop in that locality this year is abundant, the aggregate being estimated at 550,000

-The machinery for a cotton factory at Sorocaba São Paulo, established by Sr. Manoel José da Fon-seca, is now being received. The factory building is nearly completed.

-The president of Maranhão has designated the 6th of November for the election of a triplicate list from which a successor to the late Senator Mendes d'Almeida is to be chosen.

-The election of deputies for the next provincial ssembly of Maranhão will be held on the 10th of November next, and the assembly has been called to meet on the 8th of February.

-The provincial assembly of Minas Geraes discussing a bill appropriating 4,000\$ to assist the municipal council of Itabira in building a "forum," and 3,000\$ in building a theatre.

—A project for an industrial exposition in the city of São Paulo is now under discussion in that province. The Provincia commends the enterprise in the strongest terms, and the prospects are good for its early realization.

—It is announced that a vein of coal has been discovered in the bed of a stream at Vрынета, São Paulo, near the iron works. The vcin is said to have a thickness of thirty centimeters.

-The publication of the Provincia de São Paulo has been interrupted for a few days to permit the moving of the office. An interruption in the regular recepit of the *Provincia*, even for a few days, will be regretted by its many friends.

-The "Fazenda Angelica," of Rio Claro, São Paulo, one of the most important plantations in that province, has been purchased by the Barão do Grão Mógol. The property has heen for some time owned by the New London and Brazilian Bank.

-The republicans of São Paulo are carrying on a vigorous canvass for the coming general elections. Several prominent leaders are holding public meet-ings in various parts of the province and are frankly discussing political questions before the

... The Ceará police authorities have drawn up : list of prices which porters are permitted to charge for their services. The charges range all the way from 40 reis for an empty tin trunk to 2\$000 for wardrobe. A hat box may be carried for 60 reis, bird cage for 80 reis, a vase of natural flowers for 100 reis, and an iron bedstead for 1\$500.

-A contributor to the Diario de Pernambuco says that before the great seca the province of Ceará had herds of cattle to a value of 22,000,000\$ Leará nad herds of cattle to a value of 22,000,000\$ which were almost totally destroyed, their value after being only 300,000\$. The export of sugar was reduced from 2,000,000 kilos to 34,733 kilos in 1878, and 280,672 kilos in 1880. The cotton export was reduced from some 4,000,000 kilos to a few thousands, and that of coffee from 2,615,573 kilos in 1877 to 135,517 kilos in 1880,

RAILROAD NOTES.

—A German bark is now at anchor at Parahyba discharging material for the Conde d'Eu railway.

-The Mogyana railway directors began paying their 16th dividend on the 1st inst, at the rate of 7\$000 per share.

-The government has declared the concession for the Madeira and Mamoré railway to be lapsed, announces its purpose to construct the road at public expense.

to be extended from S. Geraldo to Arassuahy, the Rio Arassuahy, Minas Geraes, a distance of some 600 kilometers.

-The total receipts of the Santo Antonio de Padua railway—34 kilometers in length—during the calendar year 1880, amounted to 186,165\$082. The receipts of July last were 16,523\$328. during

—There are many complaints along the Leopol-dina line about the delays in carrying coffee to this city. These delays are often productive of con-siderable losses, and should be remedied at once.

-The president of Rio Grande do Norte has opened a supplementary credit of 6,000\$ for the expenses of the fiscal engineer of the "Natal a Nova Cruz" railway, the allowance made by the minister of agriculture proving insufficient.

-A passenger locomotive on the Leopoldina ailway was thrown from the track between Vista Alegre and Campo Limpo on the 30th ult. by en-countering an ox on the track. The engineer was killed. No one in the passenger cars received iniuries.

-The 24th dividend of the Paulista railway com pany will be paid at the company's offices in São Paulo from this day forward. The rate is 7,6 per cent, or 75600 per share, and 7 per cent, on the entries for stock in the Belém branch received up to the 30th June.

—The Emperor, attended by the minister of agriculture and other prominent officials, left this city on the morning of the 28th ult. to inangurate the "Ceste de Miuas" railway. The imperial party passed over the line on the afternoon of the same day, arriving at S. João d'El-Rei at 10 p.m.

-The Denver and Rio Grande railway, building in the southwestern part of the United States, has a lorce of 32,000 laborers in its employ A portion of this road passes through Mexican ter-ritory, 19,000 of the above total of laborers being employed there. The country through which a part of the road passes is rough and barren, the supplies being brought in from a distance. The rallway ties are brought from Louisiana and Florida.

-The total number of miles of the rallroa the United States in operation at the close of 1880 was 93,671 miles, an increase for the year of 7,174 was 93,071 miles, an increase for the year of 7,174 miles, against 4,721 miles the previous year, and 2,687 miles in 1878. The gross earnings of the railroads for 1880 were \$615,401,931, against \$529, 2012,999 in 1879, and the net earnings \$955,193, 436, against \$219,916,724 in 1879. The dividends paid aggregated \$77,115.411 against \$61,681,470 in 1879

-The directors' report of the Paulista railway —The directors report of the Paulista railway for the half year ending June 30 last, shows that the passenger traffic of that line amounted to a total of 82,690, ol which 8,398 were first-class, 69,083 second-class, and 5,209 round trips. This is a falling off of 1,569 passengers from the preced-ing half year. The freight traffic amounted to a total of 42,592½ tons; of which 27,093½ tons were imports, and 15,499 tons were exports—a considerable decrease. The total receipts were 835,068\$800, able decrease. The total receipts were 835,068\$800, and the expenditures 400,705\$041, leaving a surplus of 434,363\$759. By the diversion of movoted for the payment of certain debts at the general meeting, the directors were able to declare a dividend of 7\$600 per share.

A TRADE CIRCULAR.

The exporters of hides, etc., of the city of Rio Grande have issued the following circular which we transcribe from the columns of the Artisla of the 16th ult. :

"The undesigned exporters of bovine products hereby call your attention to the fact that it has been shown by the experience of the last few years in all consuming markets, that the receipt of dry hides by the system employed until now in this market, and in those of Pelotas and Porto Alegre,

market, and in those of reions and rotto Alegre, cannot and ought not continue.

It has become necessary and indispensable that a value be established for refuse hides equivalent to what they bring in the consuming markets, for this reason: that these markets, with a view of descenties, the continue of the continue o decreasing the proportion of refuse hides, increase the abatement in price and cause this abatement to weigh more heavily upon large proportions than upon smaller ones.

The system of receiving in such manifest con tradiction to the delivery to which exporters are subject cannot continue any longer, and the under-signed beg leave to announce that after the first of October next the conditions of their receipts will be as follows:

On any lot of hides there will be allowed: Five per cent, ot refuse hides with an abatement

of 100 reis per kilo; All above 15 up to 25 per cent. of refuse hiderith an abatement of 150 reis per kllo;

All above 25 up to 25 per cent of refuse hides with an abatement of 200 reis per kilo.

The undersigned beg you to make as well known as possible these resolutions, which will undoubtedly show to those who have to do with it, the necessity of taking greater pains with this product in the certainty that this painstaking will gradually do away with the discredit into which the dry hides of this province have fallen in all consuming markets.

Signed: Thomsen & Co., H. Fraeb, Viuva Claussen & Co., Lawson, Huxham & Co.

From The Grocer, New York, July 2.

THE COFFEE AND SUGAR PRODUCING COUNTRIES. PERU.

The partial destruction of the sugar-planting in-terest in Pern during the war not yet terminated is of such importance in view of the enormous consumption of sugar in Peru, Chili, etc., that we believe it worth while devoting a chapter to the momentary change in the supply thus unexpectedly brought about on the West coast.

Previous to the arrival of the Spaniards on the Peruvian coast in 1524 Peru had been under the rule of the Incas, which commenced in the 13th century, and counted fourteen successive monarch Huana Capac being the last reigning Inca. He was taken prisoner and put to death by Pizarro, the discoverer of Peru, who likewise defeated his successor. The city of Lima was founded by Pizarro in 1533, but the Peruvians again took up arms under Manco Capac, and obtained some successes. Meanwhile Pizarro and his associate, Almagro, began to quarrel. A fight ensued. Almagro was beheaded by Pizarro, and two years afterwards Pizarro was assassinated by one Almagro's party. Various in-surrections ensued, the royal authority of Spain being at length established by Toledo, the viceroy, at Cnzco in 1562, after the last Inca, Tupac Amaru, ad been executed.

In 1782,a descendant of the last Inca reared the

standard of independence, but after two years of war the Spaniards remained victorious, and every member of the lnca family was put to death. In 18509 the war of independence was renewed, lasting till July 6, 1821, when the victorious insurgent chief, San Martin, compelled Lima to capitulate. An attempt made by Spain a couple of years later to reconquer the country failed, Bolivar, the liberator, taking the field in person at the head of a Chilian army, and finally ejecting the Spaniards. Peru has an area of 431,644 square miles and a

tion of 3,050,000 souls, 350,000 of whom are wild Indians. There are about 19,000 Europeans and Americans, and 50,000 Chinese coolies comprised in the above population. Lima counts 101,prised in the anove population. Lima connis 101,-488 inhabitants, Callao, the port of Lima, 33,502; Arequipa, 29,437; Curco, 18,370; Kyique, 11,717, and Chiclayo 11,235. Before the war the annual revenue was \$33,300,832, and the expenditure \$32,-\$31,567. The impost duties collected annually had from \$1,692,005 in 1840 gradually risen to \$7,000. from \$1,692,005 in 1840 gradually risen to \$7,000,-000—\$9,000,000 per annum during the eight years just previous to the war. In fact after the many revolutions which had followed the expulsion of the Spaniards, Peru had from all appearances entered upon an era of solid and lasting prosperity, notvithstanding an enormous forcion and home indebtcdness of together \$213,882,688, the import in 1877 heing \$24,179,095 and the export \$31,634,275, \$8,.075,927 of the latter being gnano, of which the United States took in that year \$527,155 worth. The amount of guano shipped from Peru in 1877 still reached 279,984 tons, and that of nitrate o soda 200,000 tons. Sugar production had been considerably extended through the aid of foreign capital, the yield attaining the not inconsiderable aggregate of 60,000 tons. Many of the plantations were furnished with the most expensive and perfect modern machinery. Beside these three leading articles of Peruvian production there were various metals, salt, wool, vicuna, alapaca and Llama hair, cotton, rice, quinine bark, skins, etc. The number of vessels entered in 1877 was 9,176, of which 5,503 were steamers, the aggregate connage being 7,210,383, and vessels sailed 8,696 (6,267 of which were steamers), measuring together 7,034,353 tons. There navigated under the Peruvian flag in 1876, 147 vessels with 49,860 tons, of which 8 were steamers with 1,768 tons.

Of railroads, there are 1,167 miles, and if the war had not interfered there would have been today 1,726 miles, for the money was ready for them. There were before the war eight different

telegraph lines spreading a net over the republic.

It is almost incredible that the intrigues of a few plotting politicians should, without adequate canse, plotting pointerains should without interparte cause, have been permitted to jeopardize interests, so manifold and so superabundant, by precipitating the republic into war with Chili. Yet among the many strange events of this century this has come to pass, and Peru is now utterly ruined, and the fine sugar industry crippled.

The question now arises where all the sugar is to come from to supply Peru and Chili, and we presume the bulk will come from Europe in the shape of crushed and loaves, and some from the Atlantic, United States, and San Francisco, for Chili Atlantic, United States, and San Francisco, for Chili in particular consmes a great deal of refined sugar. Much of what Peru shipped to Valparaiso used to be loaves of refined sugar of medium quality. American crushed, in barrels, is much liked in Chili, and on the coast generally, and competes well with Dutch, French and German.

The invading army of Chili has destroyed a great deal of valuable sugar machinery in Peru. The Chinese plautation laborers have been dispersed by anarchical bands of toving natives and negroes, and capital has vanished. Several years may pass ere everything will be straight once more, and Peru revives as a sugar producer.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

the eve of departure of the American packet, the French packet of the 15th., and Royal Mail packet of the 24th. of the mouth,

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, a table of treights and charters, and all other information necessary to a correct information. udgment on Brazilian trade.

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All subscriptions must run with the calendar year. Back numbers supplied at this office from April 1st. 1879. Subscriptions and advertisements received at the EDITORIAL ROOMS:-- 34 Rua São Pedro Agents in New York:

JAMES S. MACKIE & SON.
194 Broadway.

Rio de Janeiro, Septembr 5th. 1881.

The editorial and business offices of THE R10 News have been moved to No. 34, Rua de S. Pedro, 1st floor.

THROUGH the death of Minister Manoel Buarque de Macedo, which took place as S. João d'El-Rei on the morning of the 20th ultimo from a sudden pulmonary congestion, Brazil loses one of the most efficient and active ministers of agriculture which she has ever possessed. As the chief of the bureau of public works for several years, the late minister had made himself practically tamiliar with all the routine duties of that department long before he was called upon to occupy a cabinet position. His industry and capacity for the dispatch of business have certainly never before been equalled in any Brazilian cabinet. In the broad sense of the term, he was no statesman; his views of his public duties were more nearly those of the professional engineer than those of the many-sided statesman. We have often had occasion and reason to criticise his policy and administration, but at the same time we have unreservedly borne witness to the sterling worth of his private character, and to his carnestness, industry and patriotism in his high public station. loss is one which will be deeply felt, and his memory will be deservedly treasured. He died in the prime of life, not yet having completed his forty-fifth year.

INDUSTRIAL PROMOTION.

An association for the promotion of domestic industrial enterprises has recently been organized in this city under the title of "Associação Promotora da Industria Brazileira," According to a prospectus which has been sent out into the provinces the terms of membership, or share-holding, are 5\$000 per month, with loss of rights and full dividends in case of failure to meet the payments regularly. These fees will constitute the fund of the association, which will be used, (1) to advance the scheme itself and meet its expenses, and (2) to promote the realization of industrial projects. Every shareholder will be required to exert his influence in favor of the association, and the projects promoted by it. When the fund shall be sufficient, a committee of the association will select one from the many industrial projects presented to it, which project will then be assisted from the fund, the party thus assisted being required to refund twice the amount received from the first receipts of the enterprise. The surplus receipts of the association will be employed as follows: 25 per cent. for dividends, 25 per cent for the reserve fund, and 50 per cent, for the realization of industrial enterprises. The association offers, also, to act as an intermediary between capitalists and the promoters of industrial enterprises, its office serving in that sense as an industrial agency. The prospectus is signed by Thomas Burns, Geo. S. Barnsley, J. J. Marchant and Phil. Slaughter.

With all due respect for the enterprise and opinions of the promoters of this scheme for aiding domestic industries, and also for the aspirations of those who would build up a diversity of manufacturing industries in Brazil, we beg leave to inquire whether the scheme above outlined is really feasible. Sentiment has a great deal to do with politics and much of the statesmanship which now afflicts the world, but it has precious little to do with business. Business is made up of stubborn, hard-headed facts, and it has as little of patriotism and sentiment in its composition as a hill of corn. Under favorable conditions and management it will flourish and augment, but it needs capital, and efficient management, and all the economic elements which contribute to its growth and permanency, just as much as the hill of corn needs light, air, moisture, suitable soil, and judicious cultivation. They are both equally matter-of-fact and prosaic, and are as little influenced by patriotic considerations as by prayers for rain. The whole question, therefore, must be reduced to a purely business basis, and on that basis it must be determined just what it is proposed to do, and how it is to be done.

One of the first elements which should enter into in every industrial enterprise is that of practical experience. Does this scheme promise anything of the kind? Are its promoters skilled manufacturers? and have they any one industry in contemplation? On the contrary, the prospectus is silent on the question of experience, and refers to domestic industries only in the most general way. In all probability the establishment of a cotton mill will be left to coffee planters, of an iron foundry to sugar cane growers, of a sugar mill to lawyers, and of a shipyard to physicians. The enterprise will be established because the country still lacks that particular industry, and because some dreamer fancies that he would like to undertake it.

A second element in every industrial enterprise-and it is a very necessary one-is capital. Now what does this scheme offer on this score? Simply monthly fees from shareholders at the rate of 5 \$000 per month. Suppose that there is a manifest desire to assist some man to start a central sugar factory in a locality where there is an apparent need for such an establishment. Taking 300,000\$ as the capital required for this enterprise, it will require the fees of over ten thousand shareholders for one year, or over five thousand for two years-only 50 per cent, of the surplus receipts can be used for this purpose-to realize the sum needed. And in this estimate we leave unspecified the sum necessary for promoting the interests of the association and the expenses necessary for its management, both of which will be far from insignificant. It would seem, therefore, that the element of capital will be a very uncertain factor in this scheme.

A third element in every industrial enterprise is that of management—to use the word in its most general sense. There should be unanimity of purpose at the outset, compactness of association for efficiency of control, and then a definite aim. In what sense does this scheme meet any of these requirements? To start with it has no purpose but the very general one of aiding domestic industries, the specific means to be determined hereafter. It.seeks to organize an unwieldy association through small fees, which will be fatal to its efficient control and businesslike action. It has no definite aim.

This scheme-and we have no personal motives in selecting it for criticism-- is only one among the many which are seeking to accomplish an industrial regeneration of Brazil. As a rule they are all based on sentiment, and are totally deficient in almost every element which can contribute to their success. They expect to establish a diversity of manufacturing industries in Brazil through appeals to popular support and government patronage, and they expect them to live and grow wherever they are planted. It seems to us that the whole movement is a mistaken one-not, perhaps, in the wish, but rather in the means employed to bring it about. Every industry which can be established on a sound basis will be a source of wealth to the country, and should therefore be welcomed and encouraged. An unsound and unprofitable industry, however, is not only a source of loss, but it is an element of weakness. A sound industrial system is essentially of slow growth, and can not be hastened without endangering its permanency and profitableness. For this reason, it would seem best to let the system grow naturally, and let capital, which is always cautious and conservative, seek out those industries which can best be carried into practical operation. By such methods there may be no rapid progress, but there will certainly be a substantial growth and an avoidance of many humiliating failures.

CHINESE LAROR.

As an introduction to our comments on the introduction of Chinese contract labor into Brazil, the Gazeta de Porto Alegre, of the 3rd ult., discusses the question briefly, as follows:

A discussion has been going on between the Cruzeiro and the Rio News in which we cannot agree with the labor organ, the reason appearing to us to be all on the side of the Ngws.

Our readers know that we have a deep interest in the economic propaganda raised by the *Cruzeiro*, parlly because we are in accord with many of its party occuse we are in accord with many of its opinions, and party because even those very ideas which seem to us to be ill-founded provoke discussion from which light must come.

In the opinions put forth by the Crusciro on the labor crisis, its inclination toward Chinese immigration to the contraction of the contr

gration has always struck us as a surrogate [sur-

rogado] of slavery.

We here, in this province, who have tested the problem of small farming, and whose only aspiration is the inmigration of colonists who may small farmers and intelligent laborers, and not simple instruments, cannot share these ideas in comm with the great journal of the capital.

For this reason we reproduce with pleasure the article from the Rio News which gave rise to this discussion, and agree entirely with its judicious arguments.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

From the Buenos Aires Herald, August 24.

-The first £100,000 of gold for the Provincial Bank will be here on the 30th.

-The government of San Juan is about to raise loon in that province of \$100,000 gold.

a foon in that province of spros, or good.

—Immigration is falling off. The reason is because we bave nothing to offer the immigrant but a chance of losing his life on the distant frontier, while enormous tracts inside are held by speculative

-The following telegram has been received from

"Rosario, August 19 .- The merchandise which coines direct to this port from Bolivia will pass freely through the custom house, as in the case of transhipments,"

-The detention of the Welsh colonists for week the immigration or war department, or both. Cut the red tape, Dr. Marcó, and let these people go where they are wanted and where they want to go

-Mr Duffield, who was manager of the London and Brazil Bank [the English Bank] at Rio for many years, will be manager of the new English Bank in this city. We hear Mr. Duffield highly commended as a gentleman and a banker.

-The La France brings 350 immigrants, but th emigration depot is so full, and the delays in get ting immigrants away are so great that the authorities have refused to land them or allow the agents to disembark them. This is encouraging immigration with a vengeance. —Two leagues of camp have been bought in Lincoln, near Mr. Oostendorf's citaucia for \$300, 000 per league. Four leagues of camp near Italó have been sold at \$50,000. These latter lands are looked for, because they are so situated as to be secure against any Indian raid, being too near for-midable forces to attract the red skin.

-We learn that Messrs. Baring Bros. are to place the 20 million consolidated provincial loan at the best rates procurable but not below 90 per cent. and that Messrs, Baring Bros, are immediately to advance 10 millions to the province. The provincial government not only limits the placing of the twenty million loan at 90, but this sum is guaranteed nett to the province and probably the latter will receive fully 95 per cent free of all charges and commissions. This business does great credit to the ability of Minister Uriburn

-Preparations are being actively carried forward by the energy of the worthy and beneficent Club to the energy of the worthy and benchent Clab Industrial, which we are happy to see receiving all possible aid and encouragement from government for the Continental Exhibition, which is to take place in February, and which we hope to see giving a forward impulse to our somewhat stagnant com-

-The provincial government has issued a decree appointing Don Ricardo Newton its commi in Australia, for him to effect a comparative study of the rural industries of that country and its products with the industries and products of this province, collecting the results of his observations in a book, in which he is also to point out the advantages of the methods pursued in either country. The mission is to last one year, during which Mr. Newton will receive \$12,000 per month, and his secretary \$2,500, travelling expenses being paid by the government. When the book, which is to be the government. When the book, which is to be the outcome of this undertaking, is written, it will be published on account of the state, and distributed among the farmers and agriculturists of the prov-

-From Montevideo we already hear of the invasion of parts of the country by bands of adherents to Latorre, and it is very possible the long-looked-tor crisis will not be long in coming. Great alarm prevails in certain circles in that city, and, as we heretofore have had occasion to say, the general feeling all over the country, among the best people, of hope in Latorre and in what be may be

able to do for the salvation of the country.

The consolidation of the government's debt to the Provincial Bank, the conclu the Provincial Bank, the conclusion of the negotia-tions about making the port and docks at the Ria-chuelo, the finishing of the city improvement works, and a thousand things of minor importance, but important enough, nevertheless, to affect the credit important enough, nevertheless, to affect the credit and reputation of the country, are all in statu quo and are likely enough to remain so, as if they were things of no moment, till the closing of the session of Congress.

The following spaces are already marked out in the plans which have been prepared for the Continental Exhibition building:

40 40	
34. 77.	sq. m.
For England 625	For Ren Oriental aco
Campany	Co. recp. Offental 200
Germany 563	Chili 200
France 563	Calamiti
303	Colombia 100
Italy and Spain 200	Venezuela 100
II-b-1 Co-1	Tenezueta 100
United States 530	Ecuador 100
Delainer and Accept	
Belgium and Austria. 350	Paraguay 200
Switzerland 200	Custom
On Machine 200	Guatemala 100
Drogil	

Buenos Aires will have 250, Santa Fé 200, and the Buenos Arres win maye 30, one and Besides this, other Argentine provinces 150 each. Besides this, several business firms have taken large sites on their own account. In the centre of the palace there will be ample room for cafes, music-halls, and places of refreshment.

THE COFFEE AND SUGAR PRODUCTS OF GUATEMALA.

correspondent of the New Orleans Democrat. writing from Puerto Livingston, Honduras, says there are quite a large number of American plan-ters, chiefly from Mississippi, located there, and there are the country is making rapid commercial pro-gress. He adds: "New York and Philadelphia are making strenuous efforts to secure this steadily increasing inter-tropical traffic. Their merchants along the coasts of the Caribbean sea and the Bay of Houduras and the Mosquito gulf. The growing coffec trade of Guatemala has attracted the serious attention of the business men of the North; and it seems they have determined to wrest it from their transatlantic rivals. Besides the increasing produc-tion of sugar in British Honduras, the colouists have begun the manufacture of a cheap rum—from the lowest grade of molasses—that is susceptible of being greatly improved, such is its peculiar flavor and purity; the Americau planters of Punta Gorda do not besitate to assert that it can be made to do not besitate to assert that it can be made to equal, if not surpass, the celebrated rum produced in Jamaica, and which has for such a long period been an important article of commerce. They in-form inc that this rum and their higher grade mol-asses is so greatly esteemed in Europe that together they about pay the entire expenses of running their plantations."

THE RIO NEWS

LOCAL NOTES.

-The Gazeta de Noticias has started a subscription fund for the family of the late Minister Buarque

-By a decree of the 27th ult. an abatement of 2 and 5 per cent. is conceded in the dispatch of liquids imported in casks, or in glass and earthen ware vessels.

-The effort to raise money for the family of the late Visconde do Rio Branco has resulted in subscriptions in this city, up to the 3rd inst., to the amount of 16,957\$100.

—It is reported that the young man, Manoel Pereira, Jr., who drew a half of the Ypiranga grand prize has died suddenly at Lisbon. Lottery patrons should take warning!

-An imperial decree of the 20th ult. concede ementary credits to the department of foreign affairs; one of 33, 189\$722 for extraordinary exterior expenditures, and the other of 66,968\$750 for gratuities,

—Dr. Salvador de Mendonça, Brazilian eonsul-general at New York, set out on his return to the United States, via Europe, on the 24th, ult. The results of his mission here, as the agent of Mr. Jay Gould's new cable scheme, are not yet known.

-Several experiments with the electric light in the gardens of the Praça da Acclamação recently, resulted successfully. The light, however, id be modified to obviate its painful brilliancy, and to soften the strong contrasts between the

-The minister of agriculture has appointed Dr. Raymundo Teixeira Belfort Roxo, under date of the 23rd ult., as fiscal engineer to make the final measurements and definite liquidation in the contract with Mr. Antonio Gabrielli for the construction of the Rio do Ouro water works.

the Rio do Guro water works.

—The department of agriculture is arranging a contract with an English company for the construction of eight central usines in the province of Bahia, with a guarantee of 6 per cent. per aumum. It is proposed to carry out similar undertakings in Pernambuco, Alagoas, Sergipe, and other provinces.

—The minute cable news given us about the prog-ress and results of the late elections in Portugal and France, coupled with the almost total absence of news about President Garfield, is a source of great satisfaction. There is a depth of discrimina on in all this which actually makes one giddy in

contemplating it.

—The minister of agriculture visited the Typo graphia Nacional on the 24th ult. to determine the saitability of that edifice for an industrial exposition. With the use of the interior open spaces for machinery, the building was thought sufficiently large for the purpose. It is designed to use the steam engines of the printing office for running the machinery.

-It is unnounced that Mr. E. Ross Duffield, manager of the English Bank in this city, will soon leave on a visit to England, preparatory to taking charge of the new English Bank at Buenos Aires. retirement of Mr. Duffield from this city, where The retirement of Mr. Duthield from this city, where he has been so long and so favorably known, will he deeply regretted by a host of friends. The regrets which will accompany his departure from Rio de Janeiro will be exceeded only by the good wishes

—Dr. Jeronymo Sodré, of Pernambuco, and a deputy in the General Assembly, has been delegated by the government to visit Europe lor the purpose by the government to visit Europe lor the purpose of studying the progress of experimental physiology. Dr. Sodré left on the 24th. It seems to have been forgotten that the new electoral reform law fordids the holding of two public offices at the same time, yet if an exception is to be made we know of no one more worthy to profit by it than

The government has charged Dr. Francisco Bicalho with the task of repairing the recently-opened cracks in the Pedregulho reservoir. When all the available public cash has been emptied into these fissures, it will probably occur to the government available public cash has been empited into mess fissures, it will probably occur to the government to secure the services of some eminent hydraulic engineer, who is an acknowledged expert in his class of work. In the meantime the public will con-tinue to pay for all sorts of experiments by men who know comparatively nothing about the work in

hand.

—The Rev. Kenelm Vaughan, an English Catholic priest who is engaged in raising money for
a religious establishment in England for "general
apitation and the perpetual adoration of the holy
accrament," has returated to this city from the
River Plate. The reveread gentleman should not
forget that Brazil is in no condition to contribute
money for religious establishments in England.
When this country is freed from the obligation of
prevening money in England, then English religious when his country is need not the objection between money in England, then English religious orders may come here with their solicitations, but until that time comes it would be in better taste of solicit money where it is a little more abundant,

PROFITS OF GRAPE CULTURE IN CALIFORNIA.

CALIFORNIA.

The grape interest is expanding in every direction. It is not only in one section of the state that viticulture is receiving such marked attention, but verywhere, both north and south. Thousads of acres are set out with grape cuttings, and in three years' time returns can be lad. Even at the present time, offers have been made in Fresno county to harvest the next grape crop, taking all the chances of possible faulure or material deterioration into consideration, for the net grape instance, and the present time in the consideration for the net granted sum of \$150 per acre, the entire expense to be assumed by the contractor, without takers in a single instance. The net profits of careful cultivation have been, in some instances, over \$300 per acre. The wire, brandy, and raisin interest, centre on this one branch of industry, which is at present in its infancey, and has just emerged from that heavy cloud that has been weighing it down for years.

TROPICAL AGRICULTURE.

TROPICAL AGRICULTURE.

With reference to the profits of some branches of tropical agriculture Consul W. W. Randall-formerly vice-consul general at this port-writes as follows from Barranquilla, Colombia:

"The bannan is planted at a cost of 15c. each, including the cost of and labor in clearing the land. It developes in eight months, and yields a bunch of hananas worth in your markets frow \$1 to \$2. They can be sold here at the ship's side for 25c. per bunch. Alter the first crop the cost ber year is triding and the returns sure. Fortunes have been and still can be gathered on this simple product. Another important plant which yields an immense profit and appears to be but little known is the cocoa or chocolate plant. This plant attains maturity in this country in three years; the crop on the fourth year returns the original investment. After this each plant can be counted on yield the owner at least \$1.50 profit per annum. Being planted closely, the result per acre is about \$500 profit. With a hundred acres carefully cut the visit of the uncertainties attending a northern climate."

COMMERCIAL

value of the Brazilian mil reis (1\$000), gold a7 d.
do do do in U. S.
coin at \$\frac{4}{8}\$ 48 per £1. sig. 54 45 ce
do \$\frac{4}{10}\$ (U. S. coin) in Brazilian gold. \$\frac{2}{8}\$ 39
do \$\frac{4}{10}\$ (E. sig. in Brazilian gold. \$\frac{8}{8}\$ 39

EXCHANGE.

August 23td.—The market opened at previous rates of the banks, vir: London 22%, Paris 417, Hamburg 513—514, New York 90 dp 52520 and Portugal 224—250%, but there was again no demand for bank paper and scarcity of private bills, the latter being negotiated at 22 15176 and 23 on London. Sovereigns sold at 105640 cash.

con. sovereigns sout at topage cast, ug. 24,—The English Bank and the Banoo do Commercic affixed to-day the rates of 22% on London, 419 on Paris, 517 on Hamburg and 236—237, on Portugal. The other banks remained without official rates. Small transactions in private paper on London were effected at 22 1316 and 23. Sovereigns 108500 sallers, 108500 buyers.

23. Sovereigns stogogo saters, recogo suryes.
19. Sovereigns stogogo saters, recogo suryes.
19. Sales and social socia

ust 31.

Aug. 36.—The market opened to-day with a fresh decline, the
banks having adopted the following rates: London 29%,
Paris, 423—423, Hamburg 292 and Portugal 398—40 °P₁,
Private paper was negotiated at 29%, 20 1116 and 29% on
London and at 419 on France. In the aftermoon the market
became much firmer and at the close bank paper was easily
obtainable at 29%. Sovereigns sold at 10\$700 for Aug. 31.

ug. 27.—The firmness which was apparent yesterday after noon continued to-day and the rates of the banks remained unchanged. Small transactions in private paper were ef-fected at 22 111/6, ½ and 13116 on London and at 416, 417 and 418 on France. Sovereigns 10\$720 sellers, 10\$7

buyers.
Aug. 29.—The rates were to day the following in all the banks:
London 19½, Paris 422.—423, Hamburg 523, New York,
28200, Portugal 238.—240 Yo.
There was but little done in
bank poper but private paper was in demand and nego,
tiated at 22 1116 and 19½ on London and at 416—418 on
France. Sovereigns 105/50 selfers, 105/20 buyers,
Aug. 30.—There was no alteration in 1.e rates of the banks
nor any change in the position of the market. Small transactions were effected in bank paper at 22 116—03½ on London 416—419 on
In private paper at 22 1116—03½ on London, 416—419 on
France and Delgium and at 514 on Hamburg. Sovereigns
sold at 105/50, 105/80 and 105/90 cash.

As a support of the only alteration in the market to-day was a better demand for private poper, for which there was money at 22 ½. Transactions were effected at 22 ½, as 1116 and 22 ½ on London and 417—419 on France, all private paper. A small lot of sovereigns was sold at 105800 cash.

A small to or sovereigns was soul as 10-900 ctash.

Specimber 1.—The market was less firm to-day and after 1 p. m. the banks withdrew their rates, only the Banco Commercial and the Banco do Commercia drawing at 139% on Portugal. Small transactions in private paper on London were effected at 1356 and 22 grift. Sovereigns 103800 sellers, 104830 buyers.

to \$850 sellers, to \$830 buyers.

Septr. 2.—The banks adopted this morning the rates of 20 3/6 on London, 424 on Braits, 500 on Hamburg and 239 % on Portugal, withdrawing them again in the alternoco, and some transactions were then effected at 20 3/6 on London. Privats paper was negotiated at 201/6, 20 3/4 and 20 3/16 on London 420—433 on France and 520 on Hamburg, the market closing flat. Sovereigns 11/500 sellers, 10 500 buyers.

-The August returns of the custom house, at this port show the total receipts to be 3,556,358\$049 as follows:

3,556,358 049

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES

August 22.

23 Six per cenţ apolices (21 outs. sale). 1,050 000 6 do of 500\$, 1,040 000 18 do fizo\$, 1,040 000 18 do fizo\$, 1,040 000 18 Banco do Brazili 200 000 1,040 000 80 Leopoldina R. 1450 000 70 União Mineira R. 150 000 180 August 23.

74. Six per cent apolices par 24. Six per cent apolices par 25. Six per cent apolices par 25. Six per cent apolices par 25. Six per cent 25. Six p

August 24.

5 Six per cent apolices ... 1,058 000
114 ds ... 1,060 000
05 do of small amounts ... 1,045 000
05 do of small amounts ... 1,045 000
05 Banco Industrial ... 233 000
05 Banco Commercial ... 234 000
05 Banco Commercial ... 244 000
05 Banco Commercial ... 234 000
05 Nest galo Commercial ... 255 000
05 Nest galo Brazileira (outs sale) ... 235 000
05 Nest galo Brazileira (outs sale) ... 235 000
06 Quissamà obligations do ... 200 000
05 Sanco Prediab n. with int. fram May 17
06 do with full int. ... 835 %
06 August 26. August 24.

August 25.

Jugust 25.

Jugust 26.

Jugust

..... August 27.

Six per cent apolices.

do

Pravincial apolices.

do (outs. sale).

Banco do Brasil

Nova Permanente Insurance

West of Minas R. R. West of Minas R. R.
Carris Urbanos
Carris Villa Isabel.
do for Sept. 15 (outs. sale).
Amaron steam navigation for Sept. 8.
Navegação Pastaliera
Navegação Maritimos
do
do
do

August 29.
 25
 Serviços Maritimos

 60
 Amazon steam navigation

 100
 Docas Dom Pedro II

 66
 Industrial Fluminense
 3 Six per cent apolices 1,059 330 6 do 1,045 000 6

Rio de Janeiro, Sept. 3rd, 1881. Exports. Expert.

Exp

The sales since the 23rd ult, have been 182,270 bags and the total sales for the month since the 4th ult. amount to 372,020 bags.

The clearances have been: United States:

Aug. 22 New Orleans, Br bk *Yane*. 10,000
24 New York, Br str *Birla*. 33,920
26 Baltimore, Am bk *Grey Eagle* 5,287
27 New York, Big str *Rozze*. 15,855 fet:
Southampton, Havre Br str Tagus. 3,619
Liverpool, Br stt Rubens 1,525
Hamburg, Gr str Bahita 4,338
Havre, F str Ville de Rio de Taneiro. 2,338
Marsellies, Fr str LaFrance. 3,354
Bordeaux Marseilles, Fr str Gironde. 2,480
others.

total 376,428 and the total clearances dur. 76,428 321,134 aces during 8 months from Jan

a,580,645 bags ... i, swing an increase of 888,077 bags on me period of last year, vis t

rancisco.

The arrivals since then have been:
30 tons per Heres from Hamburg
400 ... Activ from Greenock

400 ", Activ from Greenock
357 tons and 50 tons ooke per Emmund from New Castle
512 , 119 Union from do.
Some sales have been effected but not of sufficient impor-

45 " " 19,246 tons cold and 268 tons coke against 19,768 " in August 1880 " in August 1880 " " " " " 1879

September 2nd, Coffee.—Market firm and active. Superior is quoted 4\$200—4 400 per 10 kilos. Receipts last week averaged 4,101 baga per day. PORT OF MARANHÃO.

Exchange.—Business has been doing chiefly on Pará occount at 22 1/4 and 23 d. 90 d/s. Discounts...8 ${}^{0}l_{0}$ — ${}^{0}l_{0}$. Money very searce.

PORT OF SAHTOS. September 2nd, 1881.

August 16th, 1881.

6				THE RIO
285,771 bags increas 570,863	se to Unite	ed States	1	Stock in first hands to-day consists of 19,500 barrels, viz:
23,923 11 11	El	of Good I where	Hope	- 6,000 barrels Gallego 3,500 ,, Haxall 600 ,, Crenshaw
888,077 bags.	Eiscy	vnere		600 , Crenshaw 3,200 , O'Dance 1,100 , McCance
the increase to Europe amounting	ng to abou	ı 86 ⁰/₀.		5,100 ,, Baltimore
Receipts during the month of			ged	Total 19,500 barrels. We quote:
against 13,780 bags per	day in Au	g. 1880 1879 1878		Trieste nominal Gallego 2t 50022 000
,, 10,649 ,, 9,515 ,,	"	1378 1877 1876		Hazall 21 500—22 000
and the total receipts at Rio dur	ing the 2 π	1070 ionths sinc	e July 18t	O'Donce on recount con
amount to 770,018 bags				Mc Cance 20 500—21 000 Baltimore 19 500—20 500
against 680,715 bags in		of 1880		St. Louis 19 500-20 000
,, 703,763 ,, 573,809 ,,	."	1879 1878		River Plate 18 000—18 500 Chili 18 000—18 500
537,573		1877 1876		Brazilian manufacture 18\$500—19\$500.
We quote, per 10 kilos:	."			Market steady. Pitch Pine.—There have been no further arrivals and the
Washed Superior				market continues steady at 44\$000—45 000 per dozen. Amvals in July 235,054 feet.
Good first Regular first	4 750	-4 850		Total arrivals since January 1st 5,073,474 feet
Ordinary first	3 550	3 750		against 5,825,969 ,, same per. 1880 White Pine.—The arrivals consist of
Good second Ordinary second				37,713 feet per <i>Sophia Cook</i> from N. York, sold at 115 reis 237,488 ,, <i>Sapho</i> from do ,, 105 ,,
and on this basis cargoes may b	e quoted: kilos per	cwt 10	er lb.	Market over-supplied,
Prime United States 5	450 5	8/10 1	2.78 cts.	Arrivals in August 509,744 feet. Total arrivals since January 1st 2,508,714 feet
			11.53 ,,	against 2,214,254 ,, same per 1880 Swedish Pine.—Arrivals:
Fair , 4			9-54 11	117 dozen per Heros from Hamburg, sold at 43\$000
Fair ,, 3-	,600 4	1/2	8.92 ,,	686 ,, Mary from Westerwick ,, 41 000 Market steady
••			7-43 #	Arrivals in August 1,859 dozen. Total arrivals since January 1st 3,736 dozen.
(f. o. b. ex freight and comr ling and at par in American gol	ld.)		72 III SUCE-	Spruce Pine. In the absence of any supply quotations re-
Stock is estimated to-day at 1	80,000 bags	s.· 		main entirely nominal but we believe 41\$000—43 000 per do- zen would be paid for a good cargo.
TOTAL clearances of coffee f	rom Rio d	e Janeiro ugust 315t.	during	Total arrivals since January 1st 289,946 feet against 825,611 ,, same per, 1880.
the 1 ments wow year		· 1		Kerosene, -Arrivals: 3,550 cases per Sapho from N. York.
DESTINATION	1881	1880	1879	Prices have advanced to 7 400 per case for Devoe's Brilliant, with a further upward tendency.
United States.	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.	Arrivals in August 31,100 cases.
New York	288.007 72.133	251.928 68.726	252.003 66.283	Total arrivals since January 1st 158,096 cases against 87,925 ,, same per. 1880.
Hampton Roads f. o	= 1	=	=	Lard There have been no further arrivals. The market is firm at
Charleston	5.8eo	4.482	5.400	460 reis per lb. for George
New Oxleans	4.500 26.961 7.000	14.999 3.500	3.400 37.041 6.959 12.800	450 ,, ,, ,, ,, Jenkins 440 ,, ,, ,, New York
Galveston St. Thomas f. o Key West f. o		4 000	12.800	Arrivals in August 5, 200 kegs and 50 cases.
Total	404.401	. 347.635	377.886	Total arrivals since January 1st: 56,330 kegs, 265 cases, — pails, against
Channel t. o		22.073	18.629	72,165 537 1,150 same period 1880. Rasin.—The arrivals consist of 550 barrels per Sapho from
Antwerp & Raltic	32.953 23.146 89.044 28.893	. 10.743	12.348	New York.
North of Europe & Baltic Liverpool, London & Som'pton Bordeaux		77.586 34.56r 8.264	51.203 31.68r 4.277	The market continues firm at 8 coo—8 soo per barrel. Arrivals in August 850 barrels.
Lisbon t o Portugal	1.658	18.300	4.277 6.700 567 38.03r	Total arrivals since January 1st 6,366 barrels
Medit erranean	52.6rg	30.403	157.436	against 2,494 ,, same per 1880. TurpentineThere have been no arrivals but the market is.
Total		.01.937		well supplied and quiet 450—500 reis per kilo. Arrivals in August 350 cases.
ELSRWHERE Cape of Good Hope River Plate & West Coast	22.075 6.763	8.692 8.140	15.250 4.416	Total arrivals since January 1st 2,870 cases against 4,017 same period 1880.
Total		16.832	19.666	against 4,017 ,, same period 1880. Cement.—The arrivals consist of 1,458 barrels per Heros from Hamburg.
United States	404 401	247 626	377.886	Arrivals in August 1, 768 barrels.
Europe	404.401 248.337 28.838	347.635 201.957 16.832	157.436 19 666	Total arrivals since January 1st 40,064 barrels. We quote:
Total			554,988	English 6\$0007\$500
TOTAL clearances of coffee fr	om Rio de	uring the S		German 6 0006 600 Boulogne 7 5008 000
from January 1st	to August	315t.		Beer The arrivals have been:
DESTINATION	1881 -	1880	1879	180 barrels per San Fernando from Liverpool 240 Halley from do
United States	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.	990 cases per Hannover from Bremen. Total arrivals in August 3,260 cases and 485 barrels.
New York	874,076 218,750	641,172	278,301	We quote:
Bahimore Hampton Roads f. o Richmond	3,500	9,500	9,271	Bass (Ihlers & Bell) 7\$600—7\$700 Tennent 4 500—5 000
Charleston	11,606	9,092	10,900	Guiness' Stout 7 2007 300
New Orleans	13,045 108,243 17,500	56,196 3,500	10,445 106,997 17,736 24,876	do Cavalio 7 000-7 100
Galveston	=	4,000	24,876 4,346	do sundry brands 4 0005 000 American nominal
Total	1,246,720	960,949		ButterArrivals: 82 cases 10 barrels per Sud America from Genoa
EUROPE Channel f. o	30,271	14,900	21,787 118,766	180 ,, 200 ,, Hannover from Bremen
Antwerp	183,807	75,314 59,866	88,293	Total arrivals in August 2,563 cases and 395 barrels. We quote:
Bordeaux	02,434	233,713 122,511 31,75, 45,141	142.033	French, in barrels
Lisbon t. o	65,954 9,745 211,011	45,14r 520 82,673	35,231 52,765 6,265 120,301	Italian 1 100—1 120 ,, Hay — Arrivals:
Total		666,389		506 bales per Latona from Rosario
ELSHWHERE Cape of Good Hope River Plate & West Coast	63,642	39,719		479 , Vaillant from do 530 , Edmund Richardson from do.
	33,031			Total arrivals in August 3,798 bales.
Totals	96,673	65,230		Total arrivals since January 181 20,454 bales. Prices are somewhat lower. We quote 71-74 reis per kilo
United States	1,246,720	960,949 666,389	1,358,177 805,031 68,459	for Rosario. Indian Corn.—The arrivals have been:
Elsewhere	1,237,252 96,673	55,930		300 bags per Aconcagua from River Plafe
Total	2,580,645	1,692,568 	2,231,667	10 ,, Gironde from do.
Flour .—The arrivals since o	<i>orts.</i> ur last rend	ort consist	of	1,144. 31 La France from do 500 11 Vandyck from do
1,600 half bags per Aconcago	ua from Ch	iv		570 , Ross from do Arrivals in August 27,259 bags.
4,600 parrels per Spotless fro	from Rich	mond ·		Total arrivals since January 1st 55,052 bags.
875 , Sapho from The arrivals in August have	New You	к.	viz:	In view of the heavy supply prices have declined to 4\$550 —4 600 per bag.
				Codfirk-Arrivale:

Imports.

Flour.—The arrivals since our last report consist of '4,600 harff bags per Aconcagus from Baltimore 4,3802. [10] Knudevig from Richmond 875 ... Saphs from New York.

The arrivals in August have been 49,332 barrels, vis: '45,242 havest Among Japaness A 48,43a barrels America 8co bags Chili 49,232 barrels.
The sales during the month amount to 47,532 barrels, viz:
46,732 barrels American
800 baga Chili

47,532 barrels.

The total arrivals during the 8 months since January 25 mount to 242,005 barrels.

HE RIO NEWS. iced in our last, have been sent on in the same vessel to San Some sales have been effected but not of sufficient imporance to establish quotations.

The arrivals in Augusts were 19,246 tons coal and 268 tons
cocke, vir: 12,790 tons coal from Cardiff

3,691 , New Castle (& 268 tons coke)

1,781 , Greenock

739 , New Port

45 , Hamburg 12,497 ... 1879
and the total arrivals since January 1st amount to
144,883 tons coal and 753 tons coke
against 132,392 ... 658 ,, in same per 1880 Cottom.—Continues at 420—480 reis per kilo. Small bus-iness doing as quality is low. Some holders are shipping on their own account. Sugar.—Only small lots come in and sell at 140—150 reis per kilo. Larger supplies daily expected. Sugar.—The only transaction since our last report consists in the sale of about 300 tons Naraerths at 310 and 502 reis per 10 kilos, which is equal at the exchange of \$2.7%, 10 11 and 101 10% d. per own. f. or b. without freight and commissions. No shipments have taken place during the fortnight. Stocks nil. Cotton.—No sales are reported and we quote nominally 5\$00 per 10 kilos. Coffie.—There is but little animation in the market. The sales comprise 2,200 bags 1st. Nazareths at 2\$859—2\$962 per 10 kilos or 33111—251 per cwt., and 414 bags washed Caravellas at 4\$902 per 10 kilos or 5318 per cwt. f.o.b. Stock about 20,000 at 4990s per to tains or 393 per twit. tol. . Spect about 2, 200 bags. has been been consisting of about 2, 200 bags, has been told at 4373s per 10. kilos with alight abatements on inferior quality. Of common only 160 bags have been sold at 3\$4,08 per 10 kilos. At these prices fermented stands in 5413 and common 4119 be twit. 6. the Stock of common about 250 bags.

Shipments during the fortnight:

351 bags per Equation to Bondeaux and going to be shipped:

3,300 bags per next Fench ateamer to Havre.

Hilder—Are in good demand. About 2000 dry at 16500 per to kilos have changed hands. There is no available stock at present.

Shipments during the fortnight;

5,576 hides per Paramagua to Hamburg

3,800 . Gryl Dimarark to Bremen

Reserwood.—in brisk Gemand and sales of about 350 tons have been effected at 715 reis—\$770 per 10 kilos according to quality.

5,850 tubs Canadian per Exact from Gaspé
600 cáses Norwegian per Argentina from Hamburg, all

Total arrivals since January 1st 32,223 tube Canadian and 9,499 cases Norwegian.

Conds—The 2,400 tons per Mac Leod from New Castle, not-

have been effected at 715 reis—18770 per 10 annoquality.

Branilwood.—No transactions have taken place. Stocks
about 300 tons, for which 545 reis per 10 kilos is demanded
T-blosce—Without illention and no transactions of importance to report. Stock 87,780 bales.
Shipped dumpt for fortight:
7,136 bales per Hershunderstand to Bremen
1,616 .—Paranagarus to Hamburg
1,648 .—Graff Binnarch to Bemen.
Freighte—Chartered to load there:
Bt bk Scima, £400 in full, London 1,648 , trapp distances to Section.

Freights.—Chartered to load here:
Bibk Selma, £400 in full, London
Br lug Chittors, 151 and 5 %. Channel.

To load at Arnació:
Dutch schi Pax, 409 in full, New York
Dutch lug Thalassa, 501 and 5 %, Mantreal. Imports.

Flour—The arrivals consist of only 560 barrels from Liverpool but stocks on hand are still very large in proportion to the
consumption and prices, therefore, remain unaltered. Triests
is retailing at 145000—145000, Hungarian at 175000 and American at 125000—245000 per barrel. The cargo per Gestur
from Richmond is still unsold.

Lard.—No supplies but even so last prices could not be ustained. The article is offered to-day at 1\$040-1\$020 per

Salt...-Arrivals 8,000 alqueires from Rio de Janeiro for retail-ers account. The article sells in retail at 700--800 reis per alqueire according to quality. Coals-Arrivals:

Coals—Arrivals:

1,787 tons from Swansea

1,014 , Cardiff, for companies account.

Prices in retail for Cardiff on board ship rule 17\$000—18\$0

per ton.

Codfish.—Arrivals a cases from Hamburg and a, a.g. of man 1 of cases from Gapé. The former has been disposed at a 5500 per case without discount and the latter is for ret err's account. These in retail rule for drums and barrels s18,—22\$000 according to quality.

586.472 800 56.158 250 200.546 288 1,859.020\$293 SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FORRIGN VESSELS.

AUGUST 22.

N. CARLISLE.—Bi bg C. R. C., 248 tons; Ahier, 54 ds; codfish to Hime, Zenha e Silveira.

AUG. 25.

HAMDURG-Gr bk Heros: 423 tons; Ulrich; 50 ds; sundries to Brandes & Co. GASPR.—Br bg Exact; 187 tons; Bessor; 75 ds; codfish to Hime Zenha & Silveira. GRaanock -- Sw bk Activ; 314 tons; Cassler; 55 ds; coals and iron to J. Fry & Co.

AUG. 26.

AUG. 26.

Sen Fernando, 401 tons; Chaddock; sundries to Norton Megaw & Co.

Wastrawarck—Swing Mayr. 246 tons; Latisson; & dis pine to Harting Williamen & Co.

Rosano—Br bk. Latona; 282 tons; Burnes; 20 dis, hay to order.

AUG. 28.

AUG. 28.

B. Avans—Sp bg Angel: 198 tons: Ramol: 15 ds; jerked beef to G. N. Viacensi & Sons.

—Sp byn Guaddis/sr: 147 tons; Ferrer; 16 ds; jerked beef to A. Wager.

Rosano—Br lug Edmond Richardson; 291 tons: David: 14 ds; hay to order.

AUG. 39.

N. CASTLE—Nor bgn Einhund: 237 tons: Magnussen; 63 ds; coal to order.

CETTE—Nor bh B. B. M. 187245.

coat to orser.

CETTE—Not bk. B. M. Width; 284 tons; Lic; 64 dx; salt and wine to Xarl Valuis & Co., A UG: 30.

N. C.ASTLE—Nor bk. Union; 467 tons; Petersen; 68 da; coal to order.

BALTIMORE—Am lug Spotless: 418 tons; Chapman; flour to Wright & Co. Freights.—7116 d. and 10% per lb. for cotton, 101 and 10% per ton for sugar. Cargo scarce.

wings to Co.

AUG. 31.

N. York.-Br bk Sapho; 559 tons; Phee; 59 ds; sundries to
McCulloch Beecher & Co.

RICHMOND—Nor bk Kinudzvīg; 344 tons; Evensen, 70 ds; flour
to F. Clemente & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

AUG. 22.

RETON.-Nor lug Okonom; 319 tons; Petersen; coffee. GALVE

UALVESTON...Nor lug Okonom; 319 tons; Petersen: coffee. A U.G. 33.

N. ORLEANS...Br bk Jans; 646 tons; England; coffee. YALVARAISO...Br shp Reyal Highness: 1,265 tohs; George; ballast.

AUG. 24.

N. CARLISLE.—Be bgn Eighty five (85); 141 tons; Le Conteur, ballast. Francisco...Br shp MacLead; :580 tons; McIntyre; same cargo.

S. FRANCISCO-ME 2014.

S. FRANCISCO-ME 2014.

AUG. 25.

PARNAGUA—Sp bgn Reger de Flor; 174 toos; Alsina; sundiries.

AUG. 26.

VALFARAISO-Br shp Engle; 1, 836 toos; Nair; ballast.

RIO GRANTO SOLU-Sp pol Maristany; 181 toos; Maristany; wine.

AUG. 27.

BALTIMORE—Am bk Grey Engle; 449 toos; Brown; ballast.

BALTIMORE—Sp bk Merkill; 430 toos; Brown; ballast.

BARBADORS—Gr bk Peter; 384 toos; Wortmans; ballast.

AUG. 28. AUG. 28.

Poat Eads—Am shp Alice M. Minott, 1,111 tons; Whit

DARREST,

LHA TEACRIRA-Port lug Flor de Angra; 326 tons; Senna; sundries. CAPR S. Lucas-Gr bk George; 781 tons; Schwarting; same cargo.

-Nor bk Bjarke; 497 tons; Johnson; ballast,

GALVEST

GALVESTON.—Gr bg Rebecca; 280 tons; Husted; coffee. AUG. 31.

N. CARLISLE.—Br bg C. R. C.; 251 tons; Ahier: ballast. PERNAMBUCO.—Sp bg Resures II. 192 tons; Bon: sundries MACAO—Sw bg Sjórröldt; 166 tons; Zumerstron; ballast. SEPTEMBER 1.

N. York-Port bgn D. Pedro V; 187 tons; Santos; sundries.

...The Gt bk George, Capt. Schwarting, which entered this port in distress from Bordeaux on the 12th of August, baving finished her repairs, left for her destination, Cape B, Lucas Cal., on the 28th ult.

—Advices from Pernambuco state that the Br, bc. Birkly, 700 tons., belonging to Maryport, with coals from New Castle for Yalpania, struck on the rocks in front of Ponta de Pedras on the 14th uit, and was towed into port, after having discharged some cargo into lighters and thrown some over

discharges rouse the port.

—The It. bg. Thereta Malfine, from S. Nicolas to Ganna, put into Recife in the distress prior to the 25th ult.

Advices from Pari state that the Br. str. Crarvers, was in collision with the corvette Paraener, the latter suffering some

damages.

The Braz. bk. Visconds de Livramento, from Perpambuco
December 15th for New York, before reported as having put
into Barbadoes a second time in distress, repaired and sailed
thence for New York July 20th.

thence on New York July 2003.

"The shipping movement between the port of Rio de Janeiro and Canada during the fiscal year 185081 was as follows:

Arrivals from Canada as sailing vessels

Departures for Canada as

total 48 sailing ve

total 48 sailing vessels representing a tonnage of 19,838 tons.

The 23 vessels which arrived at this port from Canada brought 55,035 tube codfish and a89,946 feet lumber.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGH STRAMERS

DATE	NAME	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNED TO
		Genna* 19d	Fiorita & T.
	Aconesgua, Br	Yalparaiso* aod	Wilson, Sona &C
	Tagus, Br		Royal Mail
	Congo, Fr	Bordeaux* 20d ·	Messageries Mar.
	Thales, Br	London* 30d	Norton M'w & C
	Rosse, Blg	Buenes Ayres* 21	
., 27	Halley, Br	Liverpool 23d	Norton M'w & C
11 22	V.de R. de J., F:		A. Leuba & Co
11 28	Laplace, Br	River Plate 5	Norton M'w & C
	Bahia, Gr	Santos soh	Ed. Johnston & C
	Hannover Gr		Brandes & Co
	Mariner Br		Norton M'w & C
	Gironde, Fr La France, Fr	River Plate 4	Messageries Mar.
		River Plate 4	Karl Valuis & C
	Argentina, Ge Tamar, Be	Hamburg" asd	Ed. Johnston &C
	V. de Santos, Fr	South pton* so	Royal Mail
39	Magellan, Br	Liverpool and	A. Loube & Co. Wilson, Sons &C

* 9 1 M

London. Liverpoo Antwerp Hambur, Havre. Bordeau Marseille New Yo	The freighted to 30 cation and onth of A	Br Fr Ga, 1 term	Gr Fr ediat	Sou Live New Rive Live New Lond Man San Harris San San San San San	rseilles* tos nburg* re* er Plate deaux* tos tos tos orts.	e e e e	Saudries Sandries Saudries Coffee Sandries Sundries Sundries Sundries Coffee Sandries Sundries	**.
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THE RIO NEWS

- 1881 -

With the opening of the present year THE RIO News was calarged to an eight-page sheet, and improved in every depart-ment which experience has proved to be necessary to the inter-ests of a large and influential community of English speaking merchants and capitalists. These improvements have been chiefly efficient in the

Commercial Department,

where every effort has been employed to gather reliable infor-mation and statistics and to so digest and arrange them as to best meet the needs of commercial men. In its

Financial Department

the News will continue to report fully the movements and state of the stock and exchange markets, thus making it a faithful index of the year's transactions. The sale of bonds and stocks will be given for each day. It will also carefully note every legislative, administrative, or private act which may it may sense affect the profundateacts or security of investments. In its

News Department

it will aim to give a full resumd of all the occurrences in this eapire, and in so doing will be governed by no private interest or fear. It is never gathering it will seek to represent things just as it finds them: in its comments it will aim to present its own opinions for which it will be willing to be held responsible at all times.

The following are a few selections from the comments with which we have been honored by our contemporaries:

From the Guzeta da Tarde, Rio de Janeiro.

From the Gistela da Tarib', Rio de Janeiro.

This interessing organ of the Rio press has constituted itself a resolute champion of the cause of emmcipation, rendering the most decide and efficient support to the glorion intensity of our illustrous friend, Departy Jacquini Nabaco. The roar of the interests fed by the immort stufficin human fish does not frighten this independent sheet which sees every day an increase in the number of its renders and earne ast panegyrists. The whole Ruglish colony of Rio de Janeiro prite Tur Rto Naws, and there are already many Brarilians who seek it for its very exact appreciation and judicious commentaries on all questions relating to the prosperity of Braril.

We wish Tur Rto Naws success and congratulate ourselves in secing that in fights, with great valor and excellent judgment, to save Braril from the disgrace of possessing always in the last quester of the sinteteenth century.

The existence of this innotatul organ of the press is a splendid proof that it is not alone by the support of the slave-holders that a journal can live.

From the Monitor Campista, Campos, Rio de Janeiro.

From the Abushire Catasylatia, Campos, Rio de Janeiro.

Slaced its inauguration T um Rto N taw has become important
and useful and only for the impartiality and high standard with
which it treats all the topics of the day, but also for the abundance of local and provincial molecules of Heazil, and of commercial
information of the Kio de Janeiro market, the knowledge of
which has come to be necessary to every one in our own country and the United States who would tollow the discussion of
public affairs and the news in Brazil.

From Trubner's American and Oriental Literary Record,

THE RIO NEWS.—To any one wanting Brazilian news in the English language we can recommend THE RIO NEWS, pub-lished on the 5th, 15th and 24th of every month, as a reliable name.

From the Auxiliador da Industria Nacional, Rio de Janeiro

From the Auxiliador da Industria Nacional, Rio de Janeiro Brazi, which happhy knows what is passing in the European and American social world, em not however make known what is occurring within her interior and the progress under way, impelled matter by the active-force of a splendled nature than by the independent effort and initiative of the roots. From this point of view, we can not fail to render homage to the distinguished edite of Ture Rro. Naws who so faithfully transmits to the great American Union and to the European world the state of our social life, the political and consonie questions which we are now discussing, the administrative and fannacial life of our purvinees, and many other items of news which are worthy of all appreciation because of the discrimination and judgment which has presided over them.

From the Artista, Rio Grande.

We have already had the pleasure of noticing that important organ of the press which, under the title which we have taken for this eigenph ["Time Ro Newe"], in published in the imperial capital, especially devoted to the interests of a numerous and respectable colony represented by the sons of powerful Albion.

The sincere desire manifested in the prosperous growth of the country by all those who so willingly reside in it, is a clear forces, they have tomal a second motherland.

The good will bestowed upon our province, in honorable opinions, by our enlightened contemporary, Thus Rio News, othering to us its most valuable aid in calling attention to what will meet our most vital needs, is without doubt a motive sufficient to have our unchanging gratitude.

In order that we may make due return for the high consideration of our illustrious colleague, we place our finited service at his free disposition.—May 21, 1850.

TER Rio News of July 15, the important English journal published in the imperial capital, is occupied with various matters, all of political and social importance, thus rendering a valuable service not only to the colony in whose interests it is specially sealous, that also to our country, appreciating with rencess which, through its medium, are to be echocd in the old world.—July 26, 1880.

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